

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1894,

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY BUR, toruse te-morrous morning, must be handed in this even-ing before 8 o'clock.

The Contract of 1892.

This income tax is no new discovery which Democrats are at liberty to advocate, free of any forbidding precedent. It is an old principle, frequently discussed and invariably opposed by the Democratic party. If it had been intended to make it eligible for legislation this year, why did not the Democratic National Convention reaffirm the declaration of the Ohio Demecrats, who in 1891, when Governor CAMP-BELL ran against McKINLEY, put an inne-tax plank into their State platform? Why did not the Ohio Democrats ask that their principle defeated in Ohio be champloned by the party at large and put to the set in the name of the National Democracy

The fact that Ohio's freak declaration was not adopted at Chicago, and that the National Democratic Convention preserved undisturted its life-long record of hostility this method of class legislation, constituted in itself a contract with the people that they should be kept safe from such a communictic revolution during the four between 1892 and 1896.

Shall that contract not be kept?

The Income Tax and the Force Bill. The regular Democracy of this State and city was a faithful ally of the Southern ocrats in the struggle against the Force bill. In 1874 and in 1890 and ever since the war it has resisted Republican attacks upon the South. On more than one occawhen Mugwumps and other mongrels have joined with the Republicans in the

hope of defeating the regular Democracy. Democratic newspapers and politiclans of the South have seen how dangerous to Democratic ascendancy and how threatening to the South a Republican victory would be, and both from prudence and fro gratitude they have given their best wishes and help to the Democrats of New York. The Democrats of New York have now to

meet a danger greater than they ever found in a straight contest with the Republicans. That danger comes from supposed friends, from their own President, from men of their own party, and largely from the South.

The income tax has hardly a friend among the New York Democrats. There are a few Mugwumps who are willing to submit to it heartedly, but almost no Democrats. Its advocates, few but noisy, and for the most part foreigners, are the scattering Socialists, Populists, Anarchists. The inome tax will knock the Democratic party of this city and this State flatter than a pancake. Every saving man, from the millionaire to the day laborer with a little savings bank account or life insurance policy, is against it, and bitterly against it. He feels that it is injustice, robbery. The smaller his savings are, the deeper is his resentment at a plan of taxation that skins the poor in trying to skin the rich.

Our Southern friends may contemn as much as they please the arguments of the ents of the income tax, but we hope they will not be blind to the deep and firm resentment which the income-tax bill has excited in this community and in all the East. Democracy in the East cannot stand up from the blow that the income tax will give it. Moreover, its reputation and its prospects will be injured for many years if the party identifies itself with Populism, socialism, and the frantic demagogic forays against property and corporations and vested rights. What is left to a party that fines thrift and punishes business save to ome, in the Eastern States at least, a hopeless riffraff? What will become of the South meanwhile? The frothy clamor of far Western Populism will soon subside. Western Republicanism, having as a rule fought and not fused with Populism, will grow, as the result of its own courage and the half-hearted resistance made by semi-Populist Democrats. The South will have secured the defeat of its faithful friends in the East, and the boasted alliance with the

West will be a broken bubble. If the Southern Democrats choose to for get their strong political obligations to the Eastern Democrats, at least they should smber their own permanent, political, and material interests. They are being used as cat's-paws by the Populists. They are doing their best to elect a Republican Congress and a Republican President, to be left in a position of absolute political isolation, to keep away capital and prevent or postpone the development of Southern inistries and natural resources.

There is a Force bill in the income tax.

France Beaten in the Race.

France is in no pleasant humor over the agreement between Great Britain and the Congo Free State, by which the large region formerly belonging to Egypt and known as the Egyptian province of Bahr-el-Ghazal is leased to the Congo State in return for certain concessions made by that Governent to Great Britain. This is the end of the race for that exceptionally rich part of Africa, and France is so far behind that she is properly distanced. It is difficult to see what claim she can advance that will stand the test of examination.

No chapter of African exploration is more crowded with romantic interest than that which deals with the Bahr-el-Ghazai. This is the large territory northwest of Albert Nyanga, whose many rivers flow northward, in almost parallel courses, to join the Nile. SCHWEINFURTH revealed it to the world. It was here he found the Niam Niam cannibals, who, he said, were physically among the finest specimens of the human e. On both sides of the water parting between these Nile affluents and the Congo tributaries he discovered the great Monbuttu tribe, who build the largest houses found in tropical Africa, and whose handiwork, so finely represented in the Berlin Ethnological Museum, surpasses, on the whole, that of all other African natives, as far as is known. Here the Akka dwarfs were again introduced to the world, which had heard nothing of them since the days of HERODOTUS and PTOLEMY. Here JUNEER spent seven laborious years, entirely cut off from civilization, subsisting on native food, including such delicacies as fried ants, and studying the region in all its aspects; and here Lupson Bey, the Governor of the province, made his gallant but futile fight against the Mahdists and was led at last a

prisoner to Omdurman. If France had been quick to act upon the advice of SAVORGNAN DE BRAZEA, her foremost representative in tropical Africa, the tricolor might now be floating over the Bahr-el-Ghazal country. It has been the Twice within two weeks has the untrustdream of this famous African pioneer to extend the domain of France, eastward from the French Congo to the Nile. In other words he wished to take possession, in the

and the Mohammedan States of the Soudan, with the Bahr-el-Ghazai as the most eastern part of the acquired territory. It was only a few months ago that he obtained enton to send out a party on this mission, and his expedition, if no disaster has befallen it, is to-day advancing toward the Bahr-el-Ghazal country in ignorance of the fact that France's opportunity has alloped

from her grasp.

The Berlin treaty provided that no African perritorial claims put forth by any power would be valid without actual occupation. As a matter of fact, a part of this equatorial region along the Nile and Congo water parting and in the Nile valley, from Wadelal to Lado, has been occupied and is now held by the forces of Great Britain or the Congo State. No Frenchman has ever set foot in all this large territory. It is natural that France should feel irritated because her ambitious design has been frustrated; but she has only herself to blame if she lacked the foresight and energy to set her plans afoot when there was chance of winning.

The Danger of the Common Challes. The application for a patent on the individual communion cup lately brought into use at Rochester, and the organization of the "Sanitary Communion Outfit Company" for its manufacture, indicate the expectation of practical business men that its use will become extensive among the churches. Dr. CHARLES FORRES, the inventor, it seems, explained the sanitary necessity of the new cup to both the Baptists and Presbyterians recently in convention at Saratogs, and he succeeded in convincing many

of them by his arguments. The objection is made that this attempt o turn the innovation to pecuniary profit is utterly repulsive, considering the profound religious character of the Eucharist. but, as it is, the manufacture and sale of the sacred vessels in use in the holy sacrament, and also of the vestments and furniture of the Church generally, furnish employment to specific branches of money-making industry. Houses having a large trade are occupied exclusively or chiefly in supplying articles for ecclesiastical use. The wine consumed in the Eucharist is itself bought in the market, and the many temporal necessities of churches in their building, symbolic decoration, and maintenance require business skill and enterprise for their satisfaction. On purely religious grounds the objection, therefore, seems to be without force, though as a matter of professiona usage and propriety the patenting of the device of a physician for sanitary protection may be criticised.

Moreover, even if the principle of the in dividual communion be adopted generally among Protestants, it is not likely that the Rochester invention will have the monopoly of the supply of chalices used. It is questionable whether that device meets all the necessities of sanitary science. The cleansing of so many cups after the sacrament is over is an important and a difficult matter. f once people are made to fear the common chalice, may they not also hesitate about using an individual cup, from which another has sipped at a previous service, lest it may not have been cleansed thoroughly? If individual cups are employed, may not each communicant insist on bringing with him his own particular cup to use in the sacrament, and thus escape all chances? To cover this more reasonable objection, a physician, writing to the Medical Record of this city, suggests, for instance, "that for those who desire to communicate in two forms a small quantity of wine be enclosed in soft relatine capsules, fashioned in the form of grapes, or in gelatinized tablets of unleavened bread, which could be handed to communicants from the chalice at the proper time." This plan, he thinks, is in much bet ter taste than the use of the Rochester individual cups, besides being more effective

as a sanitary precaution. It is obvious, accordingly, that, if the common chalice is rejected, the substitutes for it introduced will be of various kinds rent churches; and experiment with the Rochester contrivance will suggest improvement that will be made by other inventors. The demand caused by the general adoption of the new method of communion would be so great that it would stimulate the competing genuity of many manufacturers to gratify t most satisfactorily.

The Medical Record, in discussing editorially the sanitary reasons for the disuse of the common chalice, says that although the dangers of the ordinary way are slight, since they do exist it is wisest to remove them." It refers particularly to the need of precaution because of "the establishment of tuberculosis," or consumption, "among contagious diseases." That fact has been impressed on the public mind by the official warnings of Health Boards, recently pro mulgated throughout this community, and consequently the fears of the people as to the dangers of getting disease by any sort of communication have been greatly and generally excited. Such Boards, moreover have labored earnestly for many years past to educate even the simplest in the principles of sanitary regulation, and they have succeeded to such an extent that the popular knowledge of the subject is now remarkable.

It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that when the same authorities, whose sanitary instruction commands the publie confidence, utter such a warning against the use of the common chalice in the Eucharist, the churches will be forced to do away with it to satisfy the scruples of their communicants. The Rochester innovation may not be adopted so widely in its precise form as to bring to the inventor of that particular individual cup the fortune he expects, but it looks like the beginning of a change in the method of administering the Holy Communion destined to become general in Protestantism. Aiready thousands of communicants, acquainted with the reasons for the modification, are fearful of taking the sacrament in the old and usual manner; and this dread is justified by the advice of their physicians. The Rochester Pathological Society, for instance, has declared formally that "the liability to the transmission of contagious "attaches to the prevalent diseases" method of observance of the ordinance."

The Alleged Latin-Americans.

The break down of the imposing Latin-American Union, and the failure of any considerable number of citizens to respond to its call for a public mass meeting intended to perpetuate European divisions among American voters, is a salutary indication of the present trend of municipal politics. The Latin-American Democratic Union is one of the "paper" or mushroom organizations which have sprung up since the 1st of January, based wholly upon a fictitious, if not fraudulent, enrollment of alleged followers. worthy character of such enrollments been revealed. THE SUN has already referred to the public meeting in the Twentieth Assembly district, where out of an alleged enname of France, of the wide, unappro- rollment of 1,800 voters for the New York

printed region between the Congo State | State Democracy only twenty persons could be found to attend and listen to an interesting speech of their leader, almoner, and organizer, Mr. W. R. GRACE.

The Latin-American Democratic Union. claiming an enrollment of 15,000, had their public mass meeting at Cooper Union last week, but the whole attendance was only 150. Deducting policemen and reporters. the janitor and gasman, and curiosity seekers, there were, according to trustworthy accounts, fewer than fifty Latin-American

Democratic unionists. It would have been a surprising circumstance had there been a larger attendance. There are 12,000 Italian-born American voters in this city. A considerable portion of them are Republicans in national politics. They became so because the pioneers Italian emigration to the United States, subsequently to the establishment of Rome as the political capital of Italy and the beginning of the military conscription, were made citizens through the instrumentality of Republican managers. A still larger number of Italians, however, are Democrats. Some few, but not many, Italians are Socialists, and there remain, therefore, an infinitesimal number who would be willing to delegate their powers to a coterie of self-styled Latin-American leaders. Any one familiar with the relations existing at present between French and Italian workingmen abroad would scout at the idea that French and Italian voters would act together harmoniously in New York city politics.

One marked effect of these disclosures has been the determination of the Republicans to have nothing to do with either of these organizations in the making up of a municipal ticket this year. Until a few months ago the Republicans seemed inclined to secure the cooperation of these political guerrillas in the make-up of any opposition ticket to the regular Democratic ticket of Tammany. The Republican leaders were willing to accord them such representation as their numerical following entitled them to, but since the swollen and flamboyant claims of alleged enrollments which these unorganized individuals have made, the Republicans, awakened to the hollowness of their pretences, have determined to have nothing to do with them. The enrollers have overdone the business of alleged political recruiting, and have alienated by excess of mendacity and false pretence their natural allies in opposition to the regular Democracy.

A Call for Volunteers.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond Disputch, says something this time which it is pleasure to hear:

"The Southern people are just as leyal to the Government as the Northern people. They would be the first to march to the front if relunteers were called on vindicate the bonor of the nation This is preëminently the time for volun

teers. The country is threatened with the dishonor of a political betrayal unknown in its experience, in that the Populist income tax, communistic in itself, and hostile to every sentiment which the Demo cratic party has ever professed or cultivated is promised as the capital prize of Demo cratic legislation.

The income tax, until it is carried as the issue of a national campaign, where the people can pronounce upon it, is political treacher against which every or any citizen in this country has a positive right to be protected. To enact it now would be an act of dishonesty to the public and dishonor to the country which the eleven million voters who voted to defeat the income-tax party in 1892 should all volunteer to denounce as incompatible with the rules of popular government and indefensible in the court of political good faith.

Southern volunteers to help stop this outrage should turn out now by the million. Let us hear them come.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, seems to think that it is unwise, impolitic, and imprudent to protest against the income tax until the income tax has become law

Our esteemed contemporary, the Indian apolis Sentinel; tries to avoid supporting Senator HILL by pleading that he "demands protective taxation of all articles."

Senator HILL has but one demand to make in connection with the Tariff bill, and that is that the Populistic income tax shall be swept from it clean and utterly. Tell nothing but the truth about David BENNETT HILL and you will be pretty sure to set forth some very vital truths of Democracy.

Governor GREENHALGE of Massachusetts put on his Ancient and Honorable Artillery smile resterday, and it was so extended that the company marched under it from the State Hou-e to the Old South. It was raining hard on the rest of Boston, but beneath the smile all was bright. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was 256 years old yesterday, and took 256 drinks in grateful attesta tion of the anniversary. It is an old tradition in Boston that the Ancient and Honorables discovered thirst, but this tradition seems to do injustice to the Boston Lancers.

With a President who draws nearly a quarter of a sittle dutars for one term of office taking pleasure trips for himself and party at the supense of the durenment, with a secretary of the Treasury acknowledging that he wrote a latter introducing the knowledging that he wrote a latter introducing the chaif of the sugar Trust to a member of the consumptation that the consumptation that the confeasing that the hought sugar stocks when he know they would the as soon as the schodule referred to was made public, it isn't at all wonderful that the feeling in favor of a change in the present form of government is rapidly increasing. Accounts formed

The Government is all right, let it alone. But get honest men and Democrate at its head.

Mr. RICHARD BLAND will not accept Mr. THOMAS REED as the boss philosopher of allver. Mr. REED must try again.

To-day is the anniversary of four battles that were fought during the civil war. On June 5, 1892, while "STONEWALL" JACESON WAS retreating through Harrisburgh, Va., intending to cross the south fork of the Shenandoah, his rear guard, consisting of the Second and Sixth Virginia cavalry, under Gen. TURNER ASHBY, was attacked by Union cavalry of Gen. FREMONT's army. Our troopers made aspirited charge, but were repulsed, losing Col. PERCY WINDHAM and s xty-three men. Flading that the Unionists were pressing upon him heavily. Gen. Assur sent for rednforcements, and Gen. Growns H. STEWART's brigade was sent to him and we seen hotiy engaged with the Fennsylvania Bucktails, whose com-mander Lieut.-Col Kane, was wounded and takes prisoner. The Unionists were delayed by this affair long enough to enable Jackson to continue his re reat. The lesses on both sides were about twenty killed and fifty wounded, Gon. Assurt being among the for-

On June 5, 1833, a sharp battle took place between the Union forces under Gen. ANDREW JACKSON SMITH and the Confederates near Sunnyside, in the southeast corner of Arkausas near Columb a. The Confederate were about 3 000 strong, and were strongly intrenched across a bayou that emptied into Lake Chicot. Our sold ers gallantly advanced to the attack and drove the confederates from their position. Our loss was e ghteen killed and about sixty-eight wounded, while that of

the Confederates was - omewhat more. A batt'e that was singularly o stingte and tuctuating was tought June 5, 1864, at Pie !most. Va. The Union troops, 9,000 strong were under Gen. HUNTER, while the Confed erates, having a few men less, were under Gen. William E. Jounn. The Confederates

our infantry and cavalry, but were finally routed with a loss of Gen Joyms and four

Colones killed, 1,500 prisoners, three guns, and 3,000 small arms.

The fourth battle fought on this day was between the armies under Gens, GRART and LES. Encouraged by his success in repailing the attack of GRANT at Cold Harbor, Gen. LER, on the night of June 6, made a heavy attack of the right of our line, which was held by Gen BURNSIDE. The Confederates were defeated, however, with great losses.

Tariff reform has received a stangering blow in the house of its supposed friends. None of the shame of this treason attaches to Kentucky.—Gerter

Boftly! The great stone in the way of Der ceratic tariff reform has been the Populistic income tax placed there in treachery to the name and fame of the Democratic party. Unfortunately our contemporary has let it rest there without protest or effort to dislodge it. Roll it away immediately!

Some plan must be devised for doing away with the dangers of the trolley. Its baseffra are not great enough to compensate for the constant loss of life with which the thing has been introduced into so many cities. If the tro ley cannot be used without killing peo ple every day, it should at once be legislated out of existence. The rapid transit which exhitis a wanton or reckless sacrifice of human life is not a good thing for the public. The many should not be benefited at too great an expense to the lew. Altogether too many people have been killed by the trolley; and, if the thing goes on much further, it will be the troller's turn to be killed. Something is the matter with the system, and a remedy is sadly needed. It should be produced at once. Troiley tragedles are getting tiresome.

If David Bennery Hint's advice had been taken the Democratic leaders would not new be sens-dering in the slough of despend - Strategies Polane. It is not too late yet. Stand by Senator HILL in his fight for the honor of Democracy, for the party itself even.

If a word is enough to a wise man these newspaper expressions following ought to enlighten the Democratic supporters of the CLEVELAND Tariff bill as to what sort of a thing it is. The first opinion is from our esteemed contemporary the Topeka Capital and the second from our nearer, but not dearer, friend the

"Tux Sus's tartiff editorials are not intended to be taken seriously."

"The Committee on the Platform reported to the last Chicago Convention a resolution which might be called a Protectionist resolution. This had been submitted to Mr. CLEVILAND and by him accepted. Why may not Mr. CLEVILAND now stand by that resolution? The fact, as hereinbefore mentioned, that a majority of the Flatform Committee of the Democratic National Convention of 1892, composed of leading statemen from all parts of the Union, reported a protection resolution on the tariff question ought to close the mouth of

The Capital, the Dispatch, and Mr. CLEVE LAND evidently do not take the national Dem eratic platform seriously, although to be ac carate Mr. CLEVELAND promised that he would

The Norwich Morning Sun, which is against the income tax with perfect clearness of conviction, thinks that it is a shild of the Democratic platform of "a tariff for revenue only or free trade." Free trade cannot exist under a tariff for revenue only. Protection can juggle with importations according to its judgment and prohibit some things and make others free; but with a tariff for revenue only everything must pay to get in here, as the Constitution demands.

The essentials to thinking are solitude and One essential would seem to be something to

The Hon. FRANK LAWLER, an eminent statesman and spelling reformer of Chicago, announces that he is a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois district. He refers with pride to the fact that 86,000 of his fellow citizens endersed him for Postmaster, a fast that prevented Mr. CLEVELANI from appointing him. Mr. LAWLER should have been Postmaster, and the Hon. Was HESING Congressman. The Callitrichologica Exhibition should be seen at Washington But Mr. Hesino hates to go to Washington The runners for the Smithsonian Institution always try to pull in his whiskers.

Times, speaks of the great meeting in Carnegie Hall last Friday night as "a veritable conrence of Dives and Choses and Proto. By PLUTO It means, we suppose. PLUTUS, the got of wealth. Pauro's address is probably Chicago. Dives was last heard of at a branch that town. CROSUS was undoubtedly gold bug, but the Parthians gave him the gold eure.

Let Democrate Stand Up and Kill the In

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ar: It seems to me to be a sufficiently easy matter to kill the income tax atomination, if the Democratic Senators who are most opposed to it will only rise to the level of the situation. Let half a d zen of them notify their associates that the will vote against the Tariff bill unless the income tax appendage is omitted, and that wil end the matter very speedily. There is a great amount of bluster and talk among the advoof this nuisance, but if they should find that its retention would kill the whole bill they would submit to the inevitable rather than bandon their attempt at tariff reform. The men who should have the nerve to take this attitude would be the truest patriots and the real saviors of the Democratic party, as no one who understands the situation thoroughly can fail to see that the passage of an income tax by a Democratic Congress means a Republican majority in both Houses within a very short time, and a Republican President in NEW YORK, June 4.

The Evening Post New Tells the Truth About the Income Tox on Savings Banks, We fell into error and did Mesara Lewis and Town send an injustice on Saturday in everlooking the fact that their remarks on the income tax were directed to the "Vest amendments," which do not, in fact axempt from taxation the dividends of policy holders to mutual life insurance companies or the inte gret, and call attention to Mr. Lewis's letter printed ta

Esgland's Army of Wooklings,

From the London World, Whatever her gracious Majesty may have thought. military experts who saw the Queen's review at Aluxi shot last Thursday looked very grave at the hollown of the parade. The Duke of Connaught's division, who supposed to comprise the pick of the First Army lorps, and to be in every respect ready to take the field, was little better than a collection of calley youths, unfit to go on foreign service, or even to bear arms. Of the 10,000 men present, not half could go aboust to-morrow if their services were required. Battalian after burration marched past, each of lower physique than its predecessor. The quickstep of "The Lincolnshire Foacher." which of old times beraided the approach of stalwart soldiers who could do business "on a starry night in the season of the year," was followed by a hartalion of boys hardly fit orchard. Heally, the only body of infan eview which was at all spittled to be desmed true and trained soldiers was a battalion of the Royal

A Democratte View. From the Chings Pires.

Wasnescon, May 20.—No can beliaves that the Republicans care to defeat the present bill. They requed it as the best Republican thins which could bepose in the

From the Delrost Frohese.

lier ayes upon him resting.

He' quatrating lips apart.
The worlds that any was speaking.
Came straight from het throbbing hears,
file chands in commanding posium.
Stands in the skell of all,
and you from her pace in the grand stand.

Fo the man in the box: "Flay ball."

fought saliently, repelling several charges of DOWN WITH THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

Income Tax!-Bemorrary Resert Bennad Its Mights.

From the Washington Post. Neither Democrats nor Republicans, in the senate er out of it, should consent to that short-sighted surrender to Populism which we call the income tax. It has no place in the philosophy of either party. It is the unwhole ome spawn of sectional and class prejudice warmed into mischisvous activity by political owardies and folly. It represents a base and craven submission to demagogues and agiators. It is the thin edge of the wedge of anarchy. It is an overture to Most and Schwal and Berkmans.

Against this insidious assault upon free rovernment and enlightened institutions every man who has a vote in Congress and who cares for the safety and the welfare of his country ought to stand with the strength and pertinacity of adamant. To men of partisan fevotion it is only necessary to say that the measure is not countenanced in any authorized declaration of faith of either party. To men of intelligence it is enough to may that it is an unequal and a discriminating tax-a penalty set on thrift, a condemnation of industry and providence. And even where party principle and political intelligence have been acrificed to a false and meretricious expediency it is still in order to ask our Democratic friends at least, whether they can afford by passing this rider to the Tariff bill to eliminate from the Democratic equation the great factors of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, with their fifty-two electoral votes-whether they propose to barter that great party treasure for Kansas and Lewelling, for Colorado and Walte? If so, then it means that Democracy is to be surrendered to Populism, and that we have seen the last, for many years at any rate, of the aplendid structure reared by such architects as Jeffer son and Jackson.

Repudiate the income tax! Let Populista eling to it if they will, for it is the melancholy abortion of their crazy pains, but Republicans should spurn it because it is the very contraof Republicanism, and Democrats should join hands against it as against the deadilest enemy of their party's name and fame. Democrats in Congress are not here to yield to every popular caprice and fallacy. They are here to stand between the people and the perils that menace their prosperity. They are here that they may, when the issue is made between society and chaos, stand for order, for public welfare, and for civilization. They are here to vindicate their convictions, not to consult their selfish fears-to lead, to enlighten, and to protect the people, not to betray them to every passing madness. Kill the income tax. Duty, patriotism, honor,

all point the way! From the Breeklyn Engle. The effect of enacting the income tax will be lisastrous to the responsible party in States in which that party must be successful, if it

would continue in control of the general Govrnment. An income tax law, therefore, means national Democratic defeat. That is not the highest reason for opposition, but it ought to be a sufficient reason for those who have not lost their heads. The Eagle has based its opposition to an in-

ome tax on no political grounds. It is as immoral as it is un-Democratic. It is as unjust as it is impolitie. It is as unnecessary as it is unwise. It is as oppressive as it is inexedient. We have parted company with some esteemed friends because of the importance which we attach to this opposition. They have assured us that no tariff bill can be passed without an income tax. It has seemed to the Eagle that no tariff bill shoul | be passed with an income tax. They have assured us that unless a tariff bill with an income tax be passed the party will be beaten. It has seemed to the Eagle that the party ought to be beaten if it does anything so wrong. "The party." as the machine prefers to call itself, was beaten by the Eagle in Brooklyn last year because it put freelf against decener, reform. and intelligence, and when "the party" is wrong the Eagle regards the duty of opposing t on a State and national scale to be as great as the one of opposing it in such circum stances on a local scale.

From the Wilke-barre News Dealer. Senator Hill is making a great fight for true Democracy.

From the Buffulo Brening Pime Senator Hill is sound on the question of the bnoxious and un-American character of the

From the Syratum Frening News Senator Hill is reported to be confident of his billity to de'eat the Tariff bill in its present shape with the injustious income tax rider atd. If he succeeds he will be entitled to the thanks of the Democracy of the country.

From the Cherry Valley Gant Senator Gorman acknowledges his hostility to the income tax, but asserts, inasmuch as Democratic Senators generally are in favor of it, that he will support it. He knows that Democratic Senators as a whole are not in favor of it. He knows that they favor it to secure Populist support. He knows that the ablest portion of the press in the country is opposed to it, hence he goes in for what he knows is a yet more objectionable bill than the law new on the statute books.

From the Bartfiel Trees.

Probably there are Senators and members of the House-it may be, a good many-to whom this protest of the business firms of the leading American city against the income tax will present itself in no higher or better light than a cry of apprehension and alarm born of the fear that the protestants may have to pay such tax as might, under the law, fall to them individually. They entirely mistake the real meaning of the revolt against the propose law. If they succeed in forcing it through Congress, and if it should become a law, they will find, sooner or later, that it is a worse meas ure for the country than the compulsory purchase silver act was. The measure is plainly aimed maliciously at a class - a class which the Southern and Western "statesmen" in Congress suppose to consist of "gold bugs" and "bloated bondholders," but which in reality is, in the case of the majority of those to be reached by the proposed tax, a class of hard working men, in various walks of life, who not only have done a great deal more work than the majority of the Populistic crowd who now seek to strike them, but what is more have been prudent, economical, and careful to save some part of their hard earnings of a life. time. It is not good policy for Congress to tax the incomes of such men. The principle itself of taxation for Government support rests upon the idea of equality in the taxing -of taxing all according to a just proportion; not in concentrating the whole tax upon any one class, and in so doing making it a discriminating tax.

From the Newark Desily Journal The worst feature of the tax is its tendency to encourage more radical legislation aimed at property rights. Socialism will not stop at an income tax a ter that victory. It has larger demands in reserve and will press them from its new vantage ground.

From the Birtherar Parm and Admirtian The voice of the great metropolis of the ountry was heard in one of its most spacious halls last night crying out, unh rea the odious income tax rider of the Fariff bill And the voice of the Empire State of New

York found expression at that meeting, as it is constantly finding expression in the Senate of the United States to the same effect, through its faithful representative. David E. Hill. Read his ringing letter to the meeting report of which will be found on another page. Senator Hill miness no words, speaks in no faltering tone, and spares neither friend nor foe who has identified himself with the communistic proposition to inflict as an incubes that "cuiminating atrocky of class legislation," an in-come tax, upon the injustry and thrift and savings of our people. He must indeed, be a blind and hesotted partisan who, upon reading the letter of Senator Hill does not feel proud of him as the abis and courageous representative of New York at Washington he has proven himself to be.

FICTORY FOR THE UNITED PRESS.

The A. P. Hettere from Its Contest with the U. P. and the Washington Naws.

WARRINGTON, June 4 .- In the case of the Chiago organization styling itself "The Associ ated Press" against the Washington Necs and he United Press in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in squity, Judge Cox this morning announced that he would continue until to-morrow the consideration of the kind of decree he would render on the only point upon which he was inclined to accede to any of the demands of the complaining organization. He said that he did this out of courtesy to some of the counsel who were engaged in other courts. The question which he Judge holds in reserve is whether he should enjoin the Washington News from fur nishing, and the United Press from receiving. the advance proofs of the Washington News. On this point, as already stated, neither of the parties defendant have the slightest inclination to resist and whatever decree the Court may render will be simply imposing upon them by legal mandate what they have of their own accord carried into effect.

On all the essential points of the petition Judge Cox's decision remains unchanged. That is to say, he decides that the sixth paragraph of the contract entered into its clients, which obligates them not to receive news from any person or corpora-

by the so-called Associated Press with its clients, which coligates them not to receive news from any person or corporation which shall have been declared by the Board of Directors of the so-called Associated Press antagonistic" to that organization, is absolutely null and void so far as its enforcement can be asked in a court of equity by a writ of injunction, such an agreement being contrary to public policy and an attempted establishment of a monopoly.

In the mean time the so-called Associated Press, resilining the full force of Judge Cox's decision upon the points which he is not holding in absyance, has recognized the hopelesaness of continuing the attempt to compel the Assoc to receive its service against its wishes, and has withdrawn its service, leaving the United Press in sole possession of the field. It follows, therefore, that whatever decree the Judge may render on the reserved points will be a mere brutum fulmen—something incapable of enforcement—because the supposed conditions upon which it will be based have ceased to exist.

The Associated Fress to prevent it, by injunction, from receiving the splendid news reports of the United Fress to prevent it, by injunction, from receiving the splendid news reports of the United Fress, in which organization it is a permanent franchises member, has failed entirely. The decision of Judge Cox was clear and emphatic, and the result is that the Associated Fress to prevent it that the Associated Fress to greated again and again since this paper joined the United Fress a month ago.

In this regard it may be added that the attempt of the Associated Fress to creates to take a news service that it didn't want and to prevent it from taking a news service that it did want. The Associated Fress to creates to take a news service that it didn't want and to prevent it from taking a news service that it did want. The Associated Fress, in fact, this morning confessed itself beaten, and retired from the contest, leaving the Vers in undisturbed possession of itself United Fr

The Best News Parveyor in America WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 4.- The Times to day began taking the afternoon report of the United Press. In an editorial notice it says: This afternoon the Times begins receiving full telegraphic reports from the United Press the best news purveyor in America. This the best news purveyor in america. This places the Times in the first rank of local journals at a bound, as no other afternoon paper in Luzerne county uses anything approaching such a complete news service as will be hereafter screed before Times readers. This is only one of the many improvements contemplated by the new management of the Times, which will follow each other in quick succession."

succession. Too Much Training for Women.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Reading your spirited editorial on the gentleman Mr. Henry W. Blair, who proposes to start a training school wherein wives, mothers and house keepers may be fitly educated for their duties, the thought occurs to many of us women. Does the gentleman propose to supply a devoted and properly trained busband, father, and householder to each of his graiuates-a husband who will bring a certificate to remain faith uit to his duties. In order that the education of the graduate may be not in vain by reason of her being compelled to seek wage-paying labor to provide herself with bread and butter? If this cannot be also guara teed, it seems labor lost to provide more women with a training for which they are to have no future use. Already too many of us have to begin a late and hard struggle to sake up the dedicences of the men who have tired of their position of bread-carners. who will bring a certificate to remain faith ui

men who have three of table field of layor to-carners.

There is no woman in the field of layor to-day, no matter how su-cessful she may be, who does not know in the bottom of her heart that her "proper sphere" is to make the that her bottom of her heart that her bottom of her heart to

day, no matter how successful she may be, who does not know in the bottom of her heart that her proper sphere" is to make the home, and have some man earn the money of do it with. For men to reiterate this fact to these women is but to add insult to the injuries they have already suffered at men's hands. It is telling the starving man he is entitled to food or the cripple that nature intended him to walk.

If men as a body, are so anxious for women to remain "some makers," let them provide a fund out of which those women whose men have repudiated their duties may be provided for. Since it has proved insufficient to keep women's wages at a mearre sum, and denies them privileges because they are wimen, let this scheme be tried. But until some such plan is arranged for their benefit it is not only idde, but insoleut for men to tell women to remain in homes from which other men have ounted them.

A WOMAN WHO WORKS.

Coming Novel by an Ex-Diplomat. John Hicks, L.L.D., late United States Miniser to Ieru, is announced as the author of a novel en itled "The Man from Ochkoch. which will be published in September, an English edition from the press of Sampson Low A Co, and the American edition from a Chicago house. It is said to be an attempt to portray the every day life of the recopic among the pures of northern Wisconsin. A Western paper says that it has for a basis the thread of a lowester, with sketches from life, and some of its situations are gramatic, while the hypothesis of the produces some curious episodes.

An Alleges Now Metal. From the London Court Journal.
The low price of silver in Paris has attimulated the avantive genius of a manufacturer, who has conse questly inade a new metal by means of an aloy of copper and silver, using the successful proportions of the 190. He has really obtained an entirely new metal, one of a most extraordinary degree of atraugit, and most valuable for resisting addess or long-sus-tained strains. There seems little doubt that the cost of production will not be so great as to present its large use in the future, even should silver greatly ; crease in value. To the law price of silver will be credited the idea of using it as an amaigam for a specially bigh class of metal

Manchester's Unsavery Ship Canal.

From London F wit.
The plain truth is that this triningh of engineering shill is little better than an open sewer. The rivers, the waters of which have been incorporated in the canal, have from time immensional served as the sewers of Manichester and the other towns and willages along their lands, and in the construction of the canal the primitive state of things has been deliberately per-

He Joins the Coxurties.

To the Entroy or Tue SEX-Set Please make this, an liam in your Paper, "A new Banner to the Coney Army," I have declared my self a "Coneytte Free Transportation to all working man and Laucer Sern in the United States in emercant or the cabons freight care all decames over 200 make free transportation from the allamin to the pacific and "wore very like amount to be pared by the investment of the international to be pared by the investment of the international properties of the international properties of the international working from the present their statement of the working from the present the said become blings and supports to our and amounts of the properties of t SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 303.

A Natural Comparison

Ha-How did you like the Arabs at the Wild West ? She-Very much. The shief reminded me of a frenchman. He-Of a Frenchman! That is strange. In what

\$-re-He was so shells.

GOP, FROWER TO THE PARMERS. Me Tells Them What to Rate- and New to

Urica, June 4.—Gov. Flower visited New Hartford, a suburb of this city, to-day to speak at a good roads meeting held under the auspices of the Central New York Farmers' Club the Oneida County Grange, and the Oneida County League for Good Boads. He arrived from Watertown at 12:40, and, after dinner at Bagg's Hotel, was driven to New Hartford The exercises were held in the Presbyteria; churchyard, where between 1.200 and 1,500 persons were gathered. Joseph E. Graham, President of the Farmers' Club, was made Chairman, and after reading a lone list o Vice-Presidents, introduced the Governor, The Governor's speech was extemporaneous a few picked-up remarks," as he called it. He urged farmers to vary their farming.

"Raise something you can sell at home." he said. "The markets of the State call for four times as much as you raise. Find out what the people eat. Don't let a Jerseyman or a Canuck come here and sell cheese at form cents over you. I believe you can put you simply inventing some kind of a next box fe it. The farmers of New York took first prize in dairy products at the World's Fair, but our northern New York cheese does but our northern New York cheese does not command as high a price as that of Canada. Exercise your ability in gesting up some nice tasty thing for the market, You have the soil, and I think you have the brains. Mushrooms could be made to yield, under glass, \$22,000 or \$28,000 an acre; tomatoes and cucumbers under glass yield \$8,000 an acre; peas and raspberries, for empines, yield \$180 an acre. If I could only resyon to using these opportunities, we would have the happiest farming community in the world.

you to using these opportunities, we would have the happiest farming community in the world."

Finally the Governor took up the subject of good roads. "We have the best railroads in the country," he said, "why should we not beast of the best roads to market? The more I figure on the matter the stonger has become my conclusion that the way to make good roads to compel the man who is assessed his poll tax to work it out honestly. When you are assessed, put in a good heavy days work and let your highway commissioners and pathmasters work together. Then you will have good roads before you know it.

The Governor's speech was followed by brief addresses from John Andrews of Treates, representing the Grange; Ool, William Carey Sanger of Waterville, representing the League for Good Reads, and the Rey. E. P. Fowell et Clinton, who spoke for the Farmers' Club.

An informal reception was tendered the Governor after the meeting. He returned to Watertown this evening.

Sananac Lark, June 4.—Gov. Flower has engaged rooms at the Riverside Inn, on the shore of Lake Flower, so named in honor of the Governor. He will arrive next week to rest and fish for several days.

TYNAN AND THE PARNELLITES.

He is a Pothouse Orator, Never was "Nam ber One," and Retells Old He TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: You will pardon me for troubling you, and permit me to offer the same apology to your readers for

noticing the recent publication of "Number One," unblushingly alleged by himself to be the "Captain of the Irish Invincibles." It is unnecessary to say that the tragedy enacted twelve years ago in the Phornix Park, and of which Typan's book purports to treat, was a blow struck at the character of Irishmen, and ntended to fasten the chains of slavery upon those people who had endeavored to rid them selves of Irish landlordism. It was the misfortune of Ireland as well as of England, that Mr. Forster, and not Mr. Shaw Lefevre, was intrusted with the Irish portfolio in Mr. Glad-stone's Cabinet of 1880. The course which Mr. Forster, as a blunt but honest Englishman, pursued tended to exasperate Irish feeling at time when conciliation was sadly needed and of this exasperation the Irish Invincibles took advantage in order to work out their dark designs, and to prevent that coalition between the democracles of the two countries which was then foreshadowed, and which even now.

designs, and to prevent that coalition between the democracles of the two countries which was then foreshadowed, and which eren now, in spite of the Phonix Park murders, has become an shiding principle of the Irish party and of the English liberais.

I was in Iroland at that time, and I happened to know something of the feelings that pervaded all sections of Irish Nationalists. Thatfeeling was one of deep humiliation and of intense sorrow over the Phonix lark traggedy, made more intense, if possible, by the sense of diagrace at the spectacle of a friendly Englishman like Lord Frederick Caveadish coming to Iroland as Mr. Forster's successor, and bearing the cilies branch of peace in his hand, brutally struck down in the name of Irish freedom by a band of secret cutthroats more anxious to keep the people of England and of Iroland a spart than to obtain the settlement of Ireland's demands. The author of this book was then a commercial traveller, one of that locations class who are to be found at every hotel in Ireland, whose tendencies were ever to sitt up strift and to embitter the people against law and order. He was not even a respectable type of that class, and was at that time eminently described to me by a man who had vastly more to do with the Irish agitation of that period—E. J. Sheridan—as a "pothouse politician." Trans was unquestionably an invincible but he was by no mean. "Number One." and only obtained that appellation through the newspaper reports of that time. This fact was acknowledged by Tynan himself, who declared in his innocence of the crime when Gen. logger A. Prror had been retained to oppose the extradition proceedings them set on foot by England arminst Mr. P. J. Sheridan, and not against Tynan. It was Sheridan who was wanted and not Tynan the British fooverment in the country who ceally give more facts about the Phonix for sheep and the provide and the provide and to the provide and the provide

TATTOO THE WADDING KING. A British Sectal Resource Suggests Brand-ing Both Bride and Groom.

Later to the London Parl Mail Grand Dear Stat I wish in all earnesiness to make known a suggestion that would save many a broken hears among the sensitive and many abreach of promise case among the mercantile, and would considerably lighten the labors of the police courts and law courts My suggestion to that every married man and stort married woman should have a serie taiload road the lard linear of the left hand to biase of a as we as the woolding rise. This would be a sign that could have be taken off or effaced and would therefore each

a lasser many in for the treactories and tricks of bigs mists and other great and small offences against law, society and individuals. To make this promisition practical and distinctive of course certain rules would have to be made | hor is stance any unmarried mea or woman talesing lift third fager to be leaving fined. Every willow and widower to add a distinguishing star to the risk Every married man or woman denoted by lawis [A.*

a car of erasors across their welding mag and there who marry two or three times to add the extra circles a confingly.
The operation of fattoning could, with all receivable. he performed by an expert in the veeler after the example service, or at the registrary suffice for these who what you through the critic exeminar Two table ing man prior a return to betheprime but not more than the performance of the contract to be the contract to the

wanted civilization has thireduced such numerous a lito deceit that a seleguard and a warning such as a tationed webding ring, would become a practice in ventice of much sham, fold, and wrong. Only those who have exempathy for an awing other ? will demonstrate the clear fraction. Label to present to have from all who approve of my accordance and are willing to assess in forming a society in the amendate withing to assess the content of the work in 7 to mesure peace, respect, and hapmens to main terms and tearts. Yours faithfully.

B. B. B. 1000

A New Catholic Cathodral for Loadin.

Joan the London Tables We widerstand that it has been definitely decided to begin the building of the Westminater Calledra. It is immediately, at least in the near future. The new or thedral is to be upon a scale in every way worth; of the purpose, and on the magnifects site which was present acres years ago, appeals Architekap's licken